



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

minutely erose margin, formed of projecting cells which appear smooth, not densely papillose as in *E. procera*. The upper cells of the leaf, in fact, are not papillose but mamillate, projecting on both surfaces of the apex of the leaf, but slightly. Not only is the peristome also described as simple, but a drawing is preserved with the type, showing a single row of teeth, with 2-3 appendiculate basal segments. Kindberg in Macoun's Catalogue says that he too has seen authentic specimens of Drummond's in the collection of Dr. C. Mueller, and states that the "costa is very rough, the calyptra regularly lacinate, very rough and subspinulose above."

It is evident from these remarks, however, that the specimens could not have been authentic, for this is a direct contradiction of the original description, verified by a reëxamination of the type specimen.

We do not like to venture an opinion without careful comparisons, especially as this species is so meagrely represented in the type, which is also immature, so that it is rather unsatisfactory for purposes of comparison; yet it seems to be very closely related to *E. leiomitra* Kindb., belonging to the group of *E. rhabdocarpa* Schwaeg., from which it differs presumably in its smooth capsule (?), although the original description states that the specimens are too young to show this character.

Two undescribed Species of Rhynchosia.

BY ANNA MURRAY VAIL.

RHYNCHOSIA MICHAUXII.

Perennial. Stems prostrate 6-9 dm. or more long, twining above, angled, channelled, clothed, especially on the angles, with a short matted pubescence; stipules 2-5 mm. long, ovate-lanceolate, spreading, persistent; petioles angled, striate, pubescent, 2-4 cm. long, leaves 2.5-5 cm. long, depressed orbicular, much dilated, broader than long, obtuse, sometimes obscurely mucronulate, rugose and minutely hirsute above, sparingly resinous-dotted, reticulated and softly hirsute beneath; the upper ones rarely 3-foliolate with obtuse obliquely sub-orbicular lateral leaflets; racemes 1-several flowered; peduncles 1-2.5 cm. long, angled; calyx 1-1.5 cm. long, pubescent, resinous-dotted, the oblong-lanceolate acuminate

lobes conspicuously foliaceous; corolla pale yellow; vexillum minutely pubescent above; legume about 1.4 cm. long, 6 mm. broad, obliquely acute, seed 2-5 mm. in diameter, red-brown. March-September.

Dry pine barrens, Florida.

Charlotte Harbor, Blodgett; Tampa, A. H. Curtiss, No. 659; DeLand, Hulst; Sanford, Lake Co., G. V. Nash, No. 2314, in Herb. Columbia College.

A species with the leaf-form of *R. simplicifolia*, but the habit of *R. menispermoides*. It has passed under the above names and also under that of *R. tomentosa* var. *volubilis*, but is very distinct from all forms of the type of the latter species. The lateral leaflets of *R. tomentosa* are always acutish, those of *R. Michauxii* being obtuse and rounded. The leaves are larger than those of *R. menispermoides*, less conspicuously veined, and apparently never cordate, the flowers more numerous, the calyx larger and more distinctly foliaceous.

RHYNCHOSIA TORREYI.

Rhynchosia latifolia β Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 1: 285. 1838.

Perennial. Stems slender, branched, prostrate, spreading and and possibly twining, angled, obscurely striate, minutely pubescent; stipules 4-6 mm. long, lanceolate, slender, caducous; petioles angled, channelled, minutely pubescent, 3-5 cm. long; leaves 6-10 cm. long, 3-foliolate; leaflets 2.5-3.5 cm. long, orbicular-obovate or oblong-obovate, obtuse with a short abrupt acumination, narrowed at the base, minutely and sparingly pubescent on both surfaces, or nearly glabrous, beset with scattered resinous dots beneath, the terminal ones larger, the others inequilateral; racemes 5-8 cm. long, slender, the flowers scattered; flowers about 1 cm. long; calyx 8-10 mm. long, pubescent, resinous-dotted, the upper lobe 2-toothed, the middle lower one slightly the longest; vexillum nearly orbicular, 8 mm. long, pubescent along the top on the outer surface, with a very small crescent shaped callosity above the claw. Legume not seen.

ORIGINAL LOCALITY. Sand Hill, Texas, Leavenworth. Type in Herb. Columbia College.